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Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow-fever—Mortality in Pernambuco—Hydrophobia treated at the Pasteur Institute of São Paulo.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, March 6, as follows:

During the week ended March 5, 1904, I inspected and issued bills of health to the following-named vessels leaving this port:

On March 1 the British steamship *Londesborough*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change of personnel while at this port; on March 3 the British steamship *Tennyson*, with a small cargo of coffee, and with 16 steerage passengers from this port and 7 first-class passengers from here, for New York, and no change of personnel of crew; on March 4 the American bark *Grace Deering*, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, for Baltimore. One new member of crew was taken on here by this bark, but some three weeks before sailing, and one member of crew went to Santa Casa de Misericórdia—the large hospital here—for a few days before sailing, owing to an acute attack of diarrhea. This man I saw myself, and it was at my direction that he was sent to the hospital. He rejoined his vessel the day before departure. As I stated in another report, the steamship *Tennyson* was disinfected at Ilha Grande quarantine on her way to Santos, from which port she returned directly here.

These were the only vessels leaving here this past week for United States ports.

Plague at Porte Alegre.

According to a press dispatch of February 26, bubonic plague continues to make victims at Porte Alegre. I have written to this port for information in regard to plague there, but as yet have received no reply.

Another press dispatch of March 2, from Lima, Peru, says that bubonic plague there is declining, and that during the five days preceding the date of the dispatch no cases of plague had occurred.

A dispatch dated March 2, from Santiago, Chile, states that serious apprehensions are being caused in various parts of that country by the extraordinary mortality from disease of cattle at this season.

A dispatch of the same date from São Paulo states that the director of the sanitary service of that city has ordered specimens of the *Stegomyia fasciata* and of the larvæ of the same species of mosquito to be collected and placed on exhibition at a stated place, in order that the public may see, and learn to recognize, the species of mosquito which is the vehicle and transmitting agent of yellow fever. This is a measure that might well be adopted elsewhere for the education of the public in this respect.

Mortality in Pernambuco, reported by Consul Sewell.

During the year 1903 there were the following number of deaths from infectious diseases: Smallpox, 277; tuberculosis, 899; yellow fever, 1; malarial fevers, 591; leprosy, 9; beriberi, 19, and dysentery, 113.

The population of the city is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000.

Although Pernambuco is usually considered to be fairly healthy, the mortality returns show that Rio de Janeiro is far in advance of it